MESSAGE

OF

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

JANUARY 2, 1878.

HARRISBURG:
LANE S. HART, STATE PRINTER.
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1783
VIRTUE
LIBERTY AND
INDEPENDENCE

Compliments

of

J. F. Hartranft

[No. 1.]

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,

JANUARY 2, 1878.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Many important and grave questions will occupy you during the coming session. Among these, the finances of the State, being of first importance, will claim a corresponding share of your time and attention. Fortunately, they are in such excellent condition, and the credit of the State so high, that you will probably have little difficulty in re-adjusting the funds to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the year, without imposing additional taxation.

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1877:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, November 29, 1876, . . .	$984,997 62
General fund, ...	4,324,905 43
Sinking, fund, ordinary receipts, ...	2,063,513 24
Do. new loan, five per cent., . . .	8,000,000 00
Do. premium on new loan, ...	261,922 33
Do. interest on sale of new loan, . .	9,161 44
	$15,644,500 06

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses, ...	$4,010,381 30	
Loans redeemed, ...	8,035,196 38	
Interest on loans, ...	1,414,651 63	
Premium on gold, ...	13,726 38	
Compensation, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, . .	6,000 00	
Coupon interest, paid at Treasury,	2,497 50	
		13,482,453 19
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1877, . .		$2,162,046 87

PUBLIC DEBT.

Funded Debt.

Over-due loans, upon which interest has been stopped and not presented for payment, . . .		$60,981 58
Redeemable loans of five and six per cent. loan, upon which interest has been stopped, and not presented for payment, ...		645,950 00
Five per cent., payable in 1878, ...		273,000 00
Six per cent., payable in 1879, ...		400,000 00
Five per cent., payable in 1882, ...		395,000 00
Four and one half per cent., payable in 1882, . ..		87,000 00
Six per cent., redeemable in 1877, and payable in 1882, ...		2,472,200 00
Six per cent., redeemable in 1882, ane payable in 1892, ...		9,995,800 00
Five per cent., redeemable in 1892, and payable in 1902, ...		8,000,000 00
Six per cent., Agricultural College, payable 1922,		500,000 00
Relief notes in circulation, ...	$96,174 00	
Interest certificates outstanding, . .	13,038 54	
Interest certificates unclaimed, . .	4,448 38	
Domestic creditor certificates, . . .	25 00	
Chambersburg certificates outstanding, ...	52 21	
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed,	144 60	
		113,882 73
Total debt, December 1, 1877, ...		$22,943,814 31
Pennsylvania railroad bonds, representing an indebtedness, January 31, 1878, of, ...	$4,686,413 06	
Allegheny Valley railroad bonds, .	3,200,000 00	
Balance in Sinking Fund, November 30, 1877, ...	1,705,014 87	
		9,591,427 93
Indebtedness unprovided for, ...		$13,352,386 38

NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The new five per cent. eight million loan, for the redemption of the maturing loans of the Commonwealth, authorized by act of March 20, 1877, was duly advertised, and the bids therefor were

opened on the first day of May, 1877. The bids above par amounted to over $17,000,000, and the premium realized was $261,922 33. Of the eight millions of bonds redeemed with the proceeds of this loan, over five millions were six per cent. currency interest bearing bonds, and the remainder were five per cent. gold interest bearing bonds. This reduction of the rate of interest will save the State more than fifty thousand dollars annually

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1877:

Balance in fund November 29, 1876,	$140,251 37
Revenue,	4,324,905 43
Total receipts,	$4,465,156 80
Payments,	4,010,381 30
Balance in fund November 30, 1877,	$454,775 50
Estimated revenue for 1878,	3,643,300 00
Total available fund,	$4,098,075 50
Estimated expenses,	4,367,000 00
	$268,925 50
Appropriations for last year not paid,	665,000 00
Deficit,	$933,925 50

The depressed condition of the industrial interests forbid the attempt to meet this deficit by increased taxation. I, therefore, recommend that one third of the revenue derived from the corporation tax be diverted from the Sinking Fund and paid into the General Fund for the present year. There will still be ample funds, after payment of interest, to more than comply with the constitutional provisions for the redemption of the debt. The one third so diverted will, in part, pay the extraordinary expenses of the July riots, which are estimated to be about five hundred thousand dollars. The balance of the deficit can only be avoided by the closest scrutiny of all appropriation bills, and the strictest economy in all Departments of the government.

SINKING FUND.

Receipts and payments for fiscal year ending November 30, 1877:

Receipts.

Balance in fund, November 29, 1876,		$839,992 25
Two third tax on corporation stock,		1,391,013 24
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, (interest on bonds,)		112,500 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, (bonds redeemed,)		100,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (commutation tax,)		460,000 00
New five per cent. loans, issued by act, March 20, 1877,		8,000,000 00
Premium on sale of new loan,		261,922 33
Interest on sale of new loan,		9,161 44
		$11,174,589 26

Payments.

Five per cent. gold loan redeemed,	$3,166,000 00	
Six per cent. loan redeemed,	4,869,188 38	
Relief notes,	8 00	
Total amount of loan redeemed,	$8,035,196 38	
Premium on gold for payment of interest,	13,726 38	
Amount of interest paid during fiscal year,	1,414,651 63	
Compensation Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia,	6,000 00	
		9,469,574 39
Balance in fund, November 30, 1877,		$1,705,014 87
Amount payable on demand:		
Over due loan,	60,981 58	
Called in loans,	645,950 00	
Relies notes, &c.,	113,882 73	
		820,814 31
Available for payment of public debt, November 30, 1877,		$884,200 56
Coupon account, 1876,	$4,754 00	
Coupon account paid, 1877,	2,497 50	
		2,256 50

Estimated receipts and payments of Sinking Fund for fiscal year 1878:

Corporation tax,	$1,300,000 00	
Less one third heretofore recommended for diversion for general purposes,	433,000 00	
	$867,000 00	
Commutation of tonnage tax,	460,000 00	
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,	300,000 00	
Total receipts, 1878,	$1,667,000 00	
Interest on public debt, 1,225,000 00		
Coupon account of 1877, 2,256 50	1,227,256 50	
Surplus for 1878,		$439,743 50
Available for payment of public debt during 1878,		$1,326,200 56

The Constitution provides that the annual reduction of the public debt shall not be less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It would appear, apparently, by the record of the debt canceled, that the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year just closed, in the sum of thirty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-eight cents. But, by a further examination, it will appear that the Sinking Fund Commissioners called in for redemption the following loans, viz:

Registered, 10x15, six per cent., call of May 18, 1877,	$4,710,400	
Redeemed to November 30, 1877,	4,565,350	
		$145,050
Registered, six per cent., call of July 6, 1877,	$250,300	
Redeemed to November 30, 1877,	220,900	
		29,400
Coupon, 10x15, six per cent., call of May 18, 1877,	$369,000	
Redeemed to November 30, 1877,	2,000	
		367,000
Coupon, May 4, 1852, five per cent., call of May 18, 1877,	$2,785,000	
Redeemed to November 30, 1877,	2,726,000	
		59,000

Registered, May 4, 1852, five per cent, call of May 18, 1877, ...	$460,500	
Redeemed to November 30, 1877, . . .	415,000	
		$45,500
Amount of loan, on which interest has been stopped and not redeemed, ...		$645,950

The call contained the notice that interest would cease at the end of ninety days. These loans not presented in accordance with the notice have ceased to draw interest since the time given in the call has expired. The principal will be paid, without interest from that time, when presented. Practically, the constitutional provision as to the annual reduction of the State indebtedness has been more than fully complied with.

Under the several acts constituting the Board of Revenue Commissioners, the law is very defective for the purpose of obtaining a fair and equal assessment of the subjects of State taxation, and for ascertaining and determining the value thereof. When the Board was organized in 1844, it consisted of one member from each judicial district, together with the State Treasurer, and the principal subject of taxation was real estate. The Board now consists of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and personal property only is liable to taxation. The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The reports from the commissioners of the several counties of the returns made by the assessors are so unequal in the valuation of the property, and some of them so deficient in returning full assessments of the various kinds of property taxable for State purposes, that great injustice is done to the Commonwealth, as well as to many counties, in consequence of this want of uniformity in valuations and completeness of returns. The power of the Board of Revenue Commissioners to remedy this by going behind the returns to make corrections from information derived from other sources has been questioned, and a bill was introduced into the Legislature at the last session to remedy this defect, and to define the powers and extend the duties of the Board of Revenue Commissioners. But the bill was not passed. The triennial meeting of the Board will take place this winter, and without such legislation, under the construction of the present law, which is contended for, the duties of the Board will be only clerical, and the meeting a useless ceremony. If revenue is to be derived from that

source, there should be adequate power to ascertain the amount, and to enforce its collection, and this law should be passed without delay, in order that the Revenue Commissioners, at the approaching meeting, may avail themselves of its provisions.

Many appropriations are asked for annually for the benefit of the classes of persons who pay these taxes, but to pay appropriations it is necessary to have revenue. The accounting and financial officers of the Commonwealth should be provided with the means of ascertaining and collecting the amount of taxes which the laws have imposed. To declare by law that a subject or article of property, is liable to taxation, will produce no revenue unless the means of assessing and collecting the taxes are provided.

SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

An examination of the many failures of these institutions during the year demonstrates that to allow them to be used as banks of discount is fatal to the interests of the depositors, even where the business is conducted with ordinary integrity and prudence. Banks of discount and exchange, although entitled savings banks, must be conducted as a business and cannot be managed as a trust. Money must be loaned to business men upon business paper subject to the fluctuations of trade, and invested in speculations, which, while perfectly legitimate for a business man, involve risks which ought not to be taken by a trustee. The law should separate banks of discount for business purposes from institutions designed for the safe keeping of the earnings of the people, and ought not to allow them to be deceived by the name of savings banks, applied to what are, in reality, simply banks of discount and exchange.

A movement is on foot to organize a national postal savings fund. Such a scheme is a subject for serious reflection. It involves not alone questions of a pecuniary nature, but those of a profound political character. It invests the Federal government with a vast trust, and clothes it with corresponding influence. It would add intense interest to our elections, and give the dominant party the weight of the conservatism of a great vested interest. On the other hand, it offers the people the securest depository for their savings, and excites an abiding interest in the perpetuity and integrity of the National government. Upon the whole, it seems to me to promise enduring benefits to the people individually, and to the nation, and to be worthy of support and coöperation.

Pending the discussion and organization of such a system,

which must, of necessity, require time, I most earnestly renew my recommendations of last year, and urge upon you the passage of a law, embodying the principles and provisions therein set forth. The State cannot be held stainless of these failures. Its charters, incorporating as "savings banks" what were really banks of discount, had much to do with the respect and faith the people felt for them. It is, therefore, a duty to draw, at once, the line between a business and a trust, and to prevent hereafter the enormous losses accruing to the worthiest of our people by a deceitful and dangerous combination.

As a further safeguard, I believe it would be a most wise provision to create a Bank Examiner or Commissioner, with duties analogous to those of the Insurance Commissioner, who would periodically make an examination of the banks of the Commonwealth, and report their condition. His powers and compensation might be defined and fixed, as those of the Insurance Commissioner now are.

EDUCATION.

The views of the Superintendent of Public Instruction correspond so nearly with my own that I need do little more than call attention to his report. He repeats the recommendation for a revision of the school laws, and, I trust, you will see the advisability of bringing the original enactments, supplements, usages, and decisions into one concise and logical code. The money appropriated to pay the indebtedness of the Normal Schools was apportioned among those institutions, in accordance with the intention of the Legislature. Although relieving them from temporary embarrassment, it will be necessary to provide for their future welfare. Normal Schools are an essential part of a public school system, and the Legislature will, no doubt, see that those of Pennsylvania are not restricted in their sphere of usefulness by the want of funds. I fully recommend the trial of the cautious system of compulsory education of vagrant children, proposed by the Superintendent, and have elsewhere given my views of the subject of industrial schools and workshops, which he fortifies by his arguments and facts and examples, proving the feasibility of the scheme.

The report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans presents a satisfactory record of the progress and health of the wards of the State, and conveys the gratifying intelligence of the welfare of those who have completed the course, "nearly all of whom are at work—many engaged in the simpler kinds of hand labor,

but many at trades, on farms, or in the professions." Under the laws, the Orphans' Schools close finally on the first day of June, 1879, and it will be necessary for the present Legislature, if it desires to continue the bounty of the State, to provide for the two thousand children between the ages of four and sixteen years, who will then be left in them. Of the three plans set forth by the Superintendent, it seems to me that either the first, to repeal the act closing the schools in 1879, and allow the system to run on to its natural end, or the third, discharging all children over a certain age, or for whom suitable homes can be found, and providing for the rest in the homes for friendless children which exist in various parts of the State, will close this noble undertaking, as it was begun, in charity. The pride and pleasure they have felt in the work, the satisfaction they have derived from its happy results, leave no doubt that the adoption of either course will meet the warm approbation of the people of Pennsylvania.

THE JULY RIOTS.

In the early part of July, I arranged for a trip across the continent. At that time the peace of the Commonwealth seemed assured and all classes of society appeared to have accepted with resignation the results of the continued depression in business. As a precautionary measure, however, in consultation with the Adjutant General, I gave him instructions, in case of any unexpected outbreak requiring prompt and vigorous action, to order troops to the assistance of the local authorities, in accordance with the policy heretofore adopted. On the sixteenth, I left for the West. Shortly after, trouble arose between the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its employés, which culminated in the strikers seizing the road at Martinsburg, West Virginia. On the nineteenth of July, the train hands of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburgh also struck, and stopped the passage of all freight trains east and west. All attempts of the municipal and county authorities to restore traffic failed, and by the evening of the twentieth, a large number of trains, containing thousands of head of live stock and merchandise belonging to citizens of the State and other States were massed at Pittsburgh. Every effort to move freight by the company, with the workmen that remained in service, was resisted by intimidation, and where persisted in, by violence. In the meantime, early on the morning of the twentieth, upon the call of the sheriff, the Adjutant General ordered the Sixth division of the National Guard, General Pearson commanding, to assist in restoring order. Of this division,

aggregating one thousand and eighty-two officers and men, but six hundred were gotten together by the evening of the twentieth.

Being informed by General Pearson of the gravity of the situation, and that he feared the majority of his troops were in sympathy with the strikers, the Adjutant General ordered the First division of the National Guard, General Brinton commanding, to report to General Pearson at Pittsburgh. The Adjutant General had previously set out for Pittsburgh, receiving, on the way, my telegram to proceed there and keep supervision of all troops ordered out. He arrived at one o'clock on the morning of the twenty-first. All traffic was then stopped on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Fort Wayne, the Allegheny Valley and the Pennsylvania railroads. The force in the city was then about three hundred and fifty men, the Eighteenth regiment being at Torrens. During the morning, just before daybreak, the Fourteenth and Nineteenth regiments and Breck's battery, under Brigadier-General Brown, were moved to take position upon the hill overlooking the tracks at Twenty-eighth street, with instructions to keep the hill-side free of people, in anticipation of the attempt contemplated in the afternoon, upon the arrival of the Philadelphia troops, to clear the tracks and open the road. This movement was successfully executed and the hill occupied, at a time when there were few or no people upon it, but, owing to a failure to carry out the instructions, the hill-side was covered by noon with an excited crowd of men, among whom were many women and children. The Pittsburgh troops were surrounded by the crowd, and, in fact, became a part of it. The main body of the strikers were assembled on the tracks in the neighborhood of Twenty-eight street. The surrounding streets and tracks, above and below, were also covered with people. At two o'clock, in the afternoon of the twenty-first, the first detachment of the Philadelphia division, six hundred and fifty strong, under command of General Brinton, bringing with it two Gatling guns and a large quantity of ammunition, arrived at the Union Depot. After a short delay, to feed the soldiers, the movement to open the road began. Preceded by the sheriff and accompanied by the guns, the troops were marched down the tracks between the lines of freight cars. For some distance the road was comparatively clear, but, as the column approached Twenty-eighth street it met a constantly increasing crowd through which it forced its way into the dense mass at the foot of the hill. The lines pressed the crowd slowly and with difficulty back on either side of the road, until that portion of the tracks enclosed by the hollow square so formed was clear.

An attempt of the sheriff to arrest some ringleaders who had been prominent in the previous outrages raised a commotion, during which stones were thrown by the mob. The troops were ordered to charge bayonets and in doing so came in immediate contact with the pressing and excited mass. Several pistol shots were fired and a volley of stones thrown from the crowd, from those on the hill-side as well as others, and violent attempts were made to wrest the muskets from the soldiers. Having been wedged in among a surging body of rioters, growing more and more aggressive, many of whom were attempting to crowd the soldiers from the ranks or wrench the muskets from their hands, and as a few moments more would have broken the ranks and involved the individual soldiers in inextricable and helpless confusion among their foes, the soldiers fired. Under the circumstances, they did right to resist the attempt to disarm or overpower them. A soldier is stationed or commanded to move as a soldier, and has the undoubted right, in the execution of his order, to prevent himself from being forced from his post or disarmed. As soon as relieved of the pressure, the commands of the officers at once stopped the firing. From proximity to the crowd, the firing was wild and high, as well as desultory, and took effect, principally, upon the hill. Panic-stricken, the crowd upon the hill-side and adjacent streets and immediately surrounding the soldiers, scattered in all directions, carrying with it many of the Pittsburgh soldiers, and the main body of the rioters fell back along the track. In the melèe, fifteen or twenty soldiers were wounded, the majority with pistol balls, and a number of the mob killed and wounded.

At this time the troops were undoubtedly masters of the situation, and a determined advance in all directions and coöperation of the civil authorities, would have driven away every vestige of the mob, and by activity and care might have prevented it from re-assembling. As it was, though unskillfully executed, the movement produced the result intended; but, though offered a guard for each one, the railway officials were unable to move their trains from the impossibility of finding engineers and crews who were willing to man them at that time. The troops held their ground an hour or two during which time the rioters gradually returned and collected about in squads. About six o'clock the troops were withdrawn and placed wholly within the round-houses and adjacent buildings. No pickets or guards were left outside. From this time on, the troops were kept on the defensive, which gave the mob a great and fatal advantage. The mob, rapidly increasing in numbers and boldness after dark, broke into

various gun-stores and armories, arming themselves, and a desultory firing was kept up during the night, without effect upon the soldiers, and with considerable loss to the rioters. At nine o'clock General Pearson and staff left the round-house, and General Brinton remained in command of all the troops at that point. About midnight they resorted to the expedient of burning the soldiers out by setting fire to the freight cars standing along the tracks below the round-houses. The Adjutant General—with a few civilians and officers in citizens' clothing and eighteen dismounted cavalry, without carbines, and during a part of the night a few members of the Fourteenth regiment, guarding the provisions and ammunition — remained all night at the Union Depot hotel, about a mile from the scene of action. The Adjutant General, as soon as he was informed of the position of the troops, labored zealously during the night to bring up the other detachments of the First division, *en route* from Philadelphia, and the Eighteenth regiment, stationed at Torrens. Owing to the want of ammunition in these commands and the delay in transporting it by wagons and the inability of the railroad company to furnish engineers to move the trains, making it necessary to march some miles, the movement could not be executed in time.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the twenty-second, General Brinton left the round-house, and, marching rapidly, crossed the Sharpesburg bridge over the Allegheny river and passed into the open country. On this retreat, four soldiers were killed and a number wounded. The Adjutant General had directed him to effect a junction with Colonel Guthrie at Torrens, about five miles from Pittsburgh, and await the arrival of his other detachments, preparatory to other movements. Acting upon his own discretion, the general disregarded this instruction.

The stoppage of all lines running into the city prevented the arrival of the other divisions ordered by the Adjutant General to the scene of the disturbances, and he was, consequently, left in Pittsburgh without troops. Finding that General Brinton would not effect the junction designed, in the afternoon of Sunday, the Adjutant General arranged for provisions to be sent to his command, and directed him to concentrate his division at Altoona, as the most available point to secure supplies for a large body of troops. In the meantime, disturbances having broken out in various railroad centres throughout the State and country, and all the railroads being obstructed, and fearing a failure of telegraphic communications, the Adjutant General decided to return to Harrisburg, to prepare and concentrate the troops for a marching cam-

paign. General Sigfried was directed to move to Harrisburg, to take charge of the State arsenal, which was reported in danger. Having made these dispositions, General Latta, late on Sunday evening, left Pittsburgh and returned to Harrisburg. The Legislature and people are familiar with the scenes of arson, pillage and destruction of property enacted by the mob during Saturday night and Snnday morning.

From the time the trouble commenced on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, I was constantly advised of the situation, and gave general orders to meet the emergency. In consequence of telegrams from General Latta, received at Ogden, at six o'clock, Satnrday evening, I determined to return to the State on the next train, leaving at ten o'clock Sunday morning. At Salt Lake City, at nine o'clock, P. M., I received a dispatch from Secretary Quay, and immediately made arrangements to return in a special car, and started at twelve o'clock, midnight, Saturday. The next morning, at Creston, I ordered out the entire force of the State, and called npon the President for regular troops. Traveling continuously day and night, the latter portion of the journey by sufferance of the strikers, I arrived at Pittsburgh on the twenty-fourth. I found the city in a state of great anxiety, and all the railroads obstructed, and, in some instances, run by the strikers. I was immediately waited upon by a deputation of professional men, merchants, editors and prominent citizens of all classes, who asked my stay to organize the militia and take charge of the situation. They particularly urged the necessity of immediately opening railroad communications, representing most earnestly that, unless this were done very shortly, the supply of coal and provisions would be exhausted; the gas-works, mills, and factories must be stopped; a large number of idle people thrown upon the streets; the water supply could not be pumped, and the want of provisions among the poor and unemployed, would inevitably precipitate bread riots. After a short consultation, I left on Wednesday morning, and arrived that evening at Philadelphia, accompanied by the Adjutant General, who joined me at Harrisburg.

At Philadelphia, I met Generals Hancock and Schofield, of the United States Army, who informed me that they had been directed by the President to support the State authorities. As the necessity of opening commmnications, for the reasons given, was very urgent, it was determined that I should proceed at once to Pittsburgh with the State troops, and that General Hancock would forward the regulars as fast as they could be made available.

In accordance with this programme, on the twenty-sixth, with the few troops of the First division remaining in the city, I set out again for Pittsburgh, and gathering the detachments and divisions scattered along the road, arrived there at daylight on the twenty-eighth. The force taken was apparently large, but as it was probable that, in opening the roads, it would be necessary to guard many depots and several miles of track, it was thought best to be prepared for any contingency. So fearful were the citizens, even at that time, of a renewal of the outrages, that in spite of the necessity for opening traffic which they had formerly pleaded, they now, through the committee of public safety, begged me to influence the Pennsylvania Railroad Company not to attempt to move freight trains. I replied while it was not my duty to run railroads, if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company desired to pursue their business, and were prepared to do it, I would support them with the whole power of the State. On Monday morning the railroad companies and their employés resumed business; the freight trains were started, and communications opened with all parts of the country.

In the meantime, the disturbances spread rapidly over the State. In Philadelphia, by the courage and activity of the mayor and police, supported by the great body of the citizens and the press, and in Harrisburg, through the coolness and promptness of the sheriff of Dauphin county and the mayor of the city and the public spirit of the citizens, who responded to the call of the authorities, the disturbances were speedily quelled before my arrival. In Reading, the costly railroad bridge over the Schuylkill was burned on the evening of the twenty-second and freight trains stopped. The sheriff of Berks county, proving unequal to the situation, General Reeder, with two hundred and fifteen muskets, of the Fourth infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was sent there by General Bolton, and in a severe street fight, after dark, on the twenty-third, in which many of his command were injured more or less severely with stones, and eleven of the crowd killed and above fifty wounded, the rioters were dispersed. These troops having been subsequently demoralized by the action of the Sixteenth regiment, were withdrawn; but the next day, the twenty-fourth, upon the arrival of a detachment of United States troops, under Colonel Hamilton, the road was re-opened.

In the middle coal field of Luzerne county, the miners, under the prevailing excitement, struck on the twenty-fifth of July, and all trains were stopped upon the roads running through that region. At Scranton, on the first of August, a large body of men, endeav-

oring to drive the workmen from the railroad shops and factories, were courageously dispersed by the mayor and his *posse*, in which conflict that officer was severely injured and three of the riotors killed and a number wounded. As the trouble was serious and threatening, and rapidly growing beyond the control of the mayor and his small force, brave and determined as they were, I directed the First Division, under General Brinton, to hasten the proposed movement to that region, following immediately with other forces; and on the third of August, the railroads were once more put into regular operation. A body of troops, regular and militia, were stationed there until the early part of November, when all fears of any disturbances being removed, they were withdrawn. Slight outbreaks which had occurred in various other places had been easily suppressed, either by the local authorities or the presence of the United States or State troops; and before the middle of August all the railroads throughout the State were running on schedule time, and by the early part of November, all manifestations of lawlessness had disappeared. For full details of the military movements here outlined, I refer you to the report of the Adjutant General and accompanying documents.

When called upon, the Federal government promptly responded, and throughout the troubles the State was greatly indebted for the coöperation and moral support of the regular troops. Upon their final withdrawal, I addressed letters to the President and General Hancock, (which will be found in the Appendix,) acknowledging our sense of the services of the army, and the increased respect and appreciation of our people for its admirable conduct in the State.

CAUSES AND RESULTS.

Thus ended the great railway strike of 1877 in Pennsylvania, which resulted in violence, murder, and arson; which caused the deaths of over fifty civilians and five soldiers, and the wounding and maiming of a hundred or more, and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property. While it is true that the workingmen, who began it, contemplated no such terrible results, it cannot be denied that the manner in which they proceeded to enforce their demands, by stopping inland commerce and seizing the property of corporations and individuals and driving citizens from their usual occupations, in defiance of law, made the breach through which the lawless elements of society poured to plunder and destroy. By thus inconsiderately inviting the coöperation of the criminal classes, labor did itself a great and griev-

ous injury, and it will be long before it can remove the suspicion and distrust with which the people will view its strikes and organizations. Into the merits of the contest, it is not necessary to go; whatever be the rights of labor, the duty of the Executive is imperative. In the Message of 1876, were set forth the principles which govern the present administration in the discharge of this onerous duty, to which recent events have given additional emphasis: "No disobedience of regularly constituted authority will be permitted, whether on the part of individuals, corporations, or combinations of men. No sense of wrong, however grievous, will or shall justify violence in seeking indemnity therefor. The rights of property must be respected, and no interference with its legitimate use will be tolerated. Every man must be allowed to sell his own labor at his own price, and his working must not be interrupted, either by force or intimidation. For grievances, fancied or real, redress must be sought in the manner the law provides, and no one must attempt to override its process. If citizens will recognize these principles as binding upon their consciences and actions, there can be no necessity for Executive interference to preserve the peace, and it must be understood, once for all, that any violation of private rights, or resistance to public officers when in the discharge of their duty, will be summarily dealt with, and if the civil authorities and the power of the county cannot maintain the supremacy of the law, then the whole power of the Commonwealth shall be employed, if necessary, to compel respect for authority."

As a sequel to the riots, the grand jury of Allegheny county entered upon an investigation, and summarily demanded the attendance of the Governor and the civil and military officers of the Executive Department to testify before it. As I did not think it the time or place for an impartial investigation of the troubles, or concede the right of the courts to command the attendance of a coördinate branch of the government, I refused to attend, and directed the civil and military officials to refuse also. The question was submitted to the Supreme Court, and its decision according with the views of the Department, all appearance of conflict between the judiciary and executive was happily averted. Should the Legislature deem it expedient to investigate the subject, all information in the possession of the Governor or the Department, if any, in addition to that contained in the Adjutant General's report, and the appendix hereto, will be promptly given.

Passing from these secondary matters, to the broader and

deeper lessons of the strike, while there is much to cause solicitude, there is much, also, to awaken confidence in the final solution of the problem. While capital held labor in ignorance and bondage, strikes were rare. Their frequent occurrence is a proof that labor is growing, more and more, to an equality in strength and importance to capital. Intelligence has spread itself among the laboring classes, they have learned to read and write, and to interchange their views, and formed associations, according to their new lights, for their protection and advancement. And if in this, as in many other cases, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," it is yet better than no learning at all, and is the progressive step to higher intelligence. On the other hand, under the influence of civilization, wealth became more and more diffused, and corporations grew up to collect the large and small amounts of unemployed capital, to build the gigantic works and conduct the great industries required by modern society. These two results are the inevitable consequences of increased intelligence and civilization. These great corporations, from the character of the enterprises, are of necessity, in most cases, monopolies. As such, the people have a right to demand that while the profits may accrue to private individuals, their management shall rise above merely selfish aims, and consult also the public utility and welfare. It has come to pass that in the conflict between capital and labor, the former is almost wholly represented by corporations and the latter by various organizations.

The attitude of the people towards these two forces during the great strike has also deep significance. In the general sympathy for the strikers, dulled only by their own unlawful acts, the workmen have assurance that in all right and lawful efforts to better their condition they will have the aid of nearly all classes of their fellow-citizens. And in the prejudices against the corporations, those who control them may realize that the possession of great wealth and the control of great enterprises imposes obligations to the public which they cannot afford to ignore. In these facts, we can discern the two roads that may eventually lead to the final settlement of the contest—the diffusion of higher education among the workingmen, and the conviction, on the part of capital, that it has now to deal with an equal competitor, whose claims and rights, together with its own, must be decided and adjusted by arbitration. In this contest, the primary duty of the State is to keep the peace, and secondarily, so far as laws will avail, to hasten the consummation of the result.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC TRAINING.

It is impossible to read the industrial history of the country without being struck with the decline of the system of apprenticeship, the decadence of skilled labor, and the rapid increase of common day laborers. Many causes may be assigned for these results. The invention of labor-saving machines, the minute subdivision of labor, and the intense competition among producers and manufacturers have, no doubt, served to lessen the pride of the workman in his work, and made it impossible, in many instances, to give any time or opportunities to mere learners. To counteract these influences, the assistance of the State will be required. But another cause, arising from the misdirected efforts of the workingmen themselves, can only be removed with their coöperation. Trades unions and various labor organizations, which profess to elevate the condition of the laboring classes, have, in reality, materially contributed to impoverish and degrade them. Millions of dollars have been collected from workingmen and squandered in profitless strikes, during which other millions have been lost through enforced idleness, without even a transcient effect upon the natural fluctuations of wages. The independence of individuals has been sacrificed to the tyranny of a class and they have gradually learned to depend for prosperity upon other agencies than their own personal industry and thrift. The regular education of skilled mechanics has been restricted by the same agencies, forcing the growing generations into the undistinguished mass of day laborers, the lowest and poorest paid of any class, and reducing the nation to the necessity of supplying its skilled labor from foreign countries. These things strike at the welfare of labor and the prosperity of the State. Even from the workingmen's standpoint, no good that it seems possible to derive from such means can compensate for their deteriorating effects upon the condition and morale of the laboring classes. The growth of the individual is dwarfed, his substance wasted and his children deprived of their rights. The doors of his own trade and all others are closed against them by his fellow-workmen, and they must enter another calling, or become the mere drudges of society. As long as the trades are closed, as at present, we must ever complain of over-crowded professions and commercial pursuits, of a lack of skilled mechanics and an excess of common laborers.

In this question, not only the workingmen, but the State, also, is deeply concerned. "The great warfare of the nineteenth cen-

tury is industrial warfare; the struggle between great nations for supremacy in various industries, and for control of the various markets." Several foreign nations and a few of the States have foreseen the conflict and begun to educate their people. Pennsylvania has unrivaled resources, but unless she prepares for the competition, she must content herself with the production of raw materials, and her people become the hewers of wood and drawers of water for more highly cultivated communities. The means must be the diffusion of technical knowledge among the laboring classes; securing the coöperation of the working men; creating new industries and diversified interests, and throwing the ways to honorable and lucrative employment open to all. The work of the school-master must undo the work of the demagogue, and the State supplant the bigoted organizations of labor with industrial schools and workshops. If the workingmen will spend the money now used in keeping up such organizations and lost in strikes, in keeping their children at such institutions and coöperating with the State, the dignity and average value of labor will be rapidly raised. Heretofore public education has been too much in the interests of a class. The influence of the old scholasticism has been powerful enough to overbear the force of modern industrial and scientific demands. The resultant has learned too much in one direction, and undue prominence has been given to professional and classical education over industrial and scientific training.

A thorough system of industrial training must embrace the children, the workingmen and the people. The children of skillful and prosperous mechanics might find in the primary schools instruction in mechanical and free hand drawing; and to those who are circumscribed by harder conditions, free night schools could furnish the opportunities of a slower advancement. Reform industrial schools, under a wise system of compulsory laws, could gather the children of utterly destitute or vicious parents and educate them for a useful calling, without contact, on the one hand, with acknowledged paupers or criminals, or lowering the public schools, on the other hand, with offensive poverty or low associations. In addition to the theory, it may be necessary for the State to afford practical training in the mechanical arts. It is not probable that the old system of apprenticeship, which has gradually fallen into disuse, can ever be generally restored. Two causes alone would seem to be sufficient to prevent it. In the extensive modern workshops, the proprietor, or master mechanic or foreman can never find time to devote to the instruction of appren-

tices, who are consequently left to pick up, in a desultory manner, what little they learn, and in many industries the necessity of producing articles at the least labor and expense, to compete with others in the markets, requires the highest skilled laborers, for which they must depend upon the overstocked labor markets of the old countries, as they cannot afford to educate new hands. Believing that, under these circumstances, no remedy can be found except through the direct agency of the State, I renew my recommendation, contained in the message of 1875, for the establishment of workshops in connection with industrial schools, and beg leave to refer you to the current report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the proofs he has collected of the feasibility and advantages of the plan.

It will, perhaps, be a slow and difficult task to secure the co-operation of the present generation of workingmen. But, in all the large cities and towns, where that class is principally congregated, lecture and draughting-rooms could be added to the night schools and such instruction given as would interest and benefit adults. Everything that will tend to recognize the importance and dignity of labor; that will excite the pride and emulation of the artisan in his work; convince him of the interest of the State in his welfare and the welfare of his children, and secure the fruits of his industry and thrift, should be done; and I am convinced that nothing will contribute so much to these results as the establishment of industrial and scientific schools and workshops by the side of our present high schools and academies. Finally, the appreciation and demand of works of art and skill must keep pace with the capacity to create them. Museums, art galleries, and other public collections, are also important factors in industrial education. Accordingly, I took occasion last year to recommend the arrangement, for public exhibition, of the specimens collected by the Geological Survey, and to suggest that you consider the advisability of extending State aid to the Philadelphia Museum and School of Industrial Art. The latter institution has, during the year, opened free schools of drawing and design, and as the State, if it decides to add industrial education to the public school system, will need competent teachers in these branches, this fact gives it additional claims to the recognition of the authorities. I venture to hope that this subject will early engage your labors, and that the public school system will receive a symmetrical development corresponding with the conditions of a highly industrial age and the large and varied resources of Pennsylvania.

ARBITRATION.

If it is to the interest of the Republic that litigation should cease, it is still more to the interests of the people that the conflicts between different classes should be brought to a close. As it is becoming the public opinion of the civilized world, that the nations cannot afford to submit their differences to the costly arbitrament of the sword, so it is becoming the settled conviction that nothing can be gained by a war of classes, to compensate for the loss caused by the disturbance of all industrial relations, and the dangers threatened to individual independence and free institutions. And in many places the same idea is gaining ground among the trading classes for adjusting the conflicting claims of individuals. Since, therefore, arbitration has been successfully used to settle international questions, and even the petty disputes of individuals, why cannot the same peaceful agency be invoked to adjust the relations of capital and labor?

The subject, though important, is not new, but has floated in public discussion for some time, and no apology is needed for calling your attention to the suggestions made in the message of 1876. "Does it not seem practicable to appoint a court of arbitration, composed of three or more of the judges of our courts, as many operators, and a like number of the representatives of the working men, to whom could be referred the disputes arising between employers and employés, so that, at least, a full, fair, and impartial discussion could be had, and the public enlightened upon the merits of the controversy; and, if there was no legal remedy, the force of public opinion would constrain the parties whose claims were arbitrated, to do justice to those who were wronged." Any plan is surrounded with difficulties, from the constantly changing relations of the great interests involved and the doubtfulness of securing a stable settlement with the proper opportunities of revision according to these varying conditions; but since labor now has organizations, and representatives by whom these organizations will be bound, it seems practicable to devise some plan by which all relations and disputes of capital and labor can be harmoniously adjusted.

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

I have repeatedly represented to the people the reluctance with which the Executive resorts to military power, and urged upon the Legislature the necessity of devising some means of fixing the responsibility of suppressing local outbreaks upon the local

civil authorities. At present, any sheriff or mayor can escape under the ambiguous provisions of the law, without having made a single honest effort to preserve the peace. As a consequence, there is growing a pernicious tendency to rely upon the State. It has even been curiously argued that the arrival of the State troops supersedes the local civil authorities, and thereby suspends their functions as peace officers, and relieves them of all responsibility. The military is called in to aid, not to supersede, the civil authority. It would be a strange construction of the law by which the desertion of their sworn duties by the peace officers of municipalities would make the State authorities, who answer their call for aid, responsible for outrages committed by a mob in a policeless city.

The office of sheriff was formerly one of dignity and power; it has degenerated, standing without change in new conditions, until its main duties are those of a jailor and auctioneer. Some means ought certainly to be taken to clothe the office with its original importance and responsibilities. If, upon the written request of a certain number of competent freeholders of any city or county, having the qualifications to assure their standing and respectability, it was made obligatory upon the mayor or sheriff, under penalty of forfeiture of office, and fine or imprisonment, or both, to summon a sufficient number of citizens to lay aside all business, and serve under like penalties, I am satisfied that many disturbances which now require the interference of the military could be settled without its use. Any citizen of the Commonwealth can now be compelled to leave his business and travel its length or breadth in the interests of justice; surely, the preservation of order and the protection of life and property, will justify the exaction of the same service of a citizen within his own county. Such a law would also serve to fix the *status* of the inhabitants of the county. All who were loyal to the laws would at once respond; those who refused would thereby indicate their sympathies for the rioters. If such an attempt should fail, the sheriff or mayor, or in default of these officers, the citizens themselves could, with reason, call upon the Executive, and no question, so far as the State was concerned, could ever be raised as to the necessity for the use of troops.

The people have, happily, been so unaccustomed to the use of troops to enforce the laws, that much misconception exists regarding the real position of the military power in the polity of the government, and the relative duties of citizens and soldiers. A simple statement of these relations may enable the line between the friends and the enemies of law and order to be drawn here-

after with precision and advantage. For the presence and use of troops, the Executive is responsible; of their necessity, he is the judge. The law clothes him with that power, and the discretion to use it; for its use or abuse, he is responsible alone to the representative of the people. The presence *de facto* of troops at the scene of a disturbance is *prima facie* evidence of their presence *de jure*. Whether they are there by authority or not, whether their presence is necessary or unnecessary, is no affair of the rioters or their sympathizers. The tribunal to decide that question is not a mob, or then; but the Legislature or the courts, and afterwards. For the time being, it is the duty of the authorities and all law-abiding citizens to coöperate with them in restoring order or suppressing violence. To resist them by force, upon any pretext, is insurrection or rebellion, and can result only in the final vindication of the law, in anarchy or the subversion of the government.

THE MILITIA.

The primary function of the State is to preserve the peace and guarantee, under the laws, the rights of persons and property. Your attention has already been called to the necessity of increasing and defining the powers of sheriffs, and you will also consider the means of improving the instrument confided to the Executive. It has been the constant policy of the present administration to use the military power of the State only in the last resort. Unfortunately the weakness of the local civil machinery has made that necessity, of late years, frequent. Five times within seven years the militia has been called into one or another part of the State, and on all former occasions, its presence alone has been sufficient to restore order. During the late troubles it also, in the end, succeeded in removing the embargo upon the traffic of the State and protecting its citizens in the right to work, but, during its short campaign, certain deficiencies and faults in the system were made apparent.

There are three inherent defects in a militia system, which, although they may be reduced to a minimum, must always exist. In the first place, devoted chiefly to civil pursuits, a citizen soldiery must always be more or less affected by the sympathies of the community in which they live. No laws or codes can prevent the common soldiers from imbibing the principles and prejudices of the men they constantly associate with in their daily walks. In the second place, with comparatively little time and opportunity for battalion and regimental drill, they cannot be expected to have the steadiness of trained professional soldiers. Finally,

in a volunteeer organization, without pay, the inclinations of the men must always be considered in the selection of officers; there is never the same relative difference between them as in a regular army, and, on that account, there can never be the same absolute authority over the rank and file. The only alternative which will entirely obviate these defects is a regular standing army, disassociated from the people and trained to arms alone. Even if it were not unconstitutional, such a force would be unnecessary for the State, and we must, therefore, exert ourselves to bring our present militia system to the greatest possible efficiency.

I have been thus solicitous to present the conditions of a militia campaign, because the conduct of our troop during the late crisis has elicited every variety of criticism, from mild censure to absolute condemnation, and because there has grown up in Pennsylvania a spirit of caviling at its militia, in marked contrast with the kindly feelings and pride manifested by other States towards their citizen soldiery. Now, that a temperate review of the facts may be made, I believe it will not be considered a partial judgment to say, that the conduct of the State troops during the late strike was, upon the whole, commendable and creditable. In Pittsburg, before a final decision, many considerations must modify our judgment. The conditions were not purely military. It was not simply a question of preserving a body of soldiery intact, of holding a position or defeating an enemy. Expecting to march into a friendly community, whose moral support would be cheerfully given them, they entered a practically hostile city, were denounced and threatened by press and people, and attacked by men who lurked in the security of a sympathetic crowd, and used women and children as shields and instruments. If, under such circumstances, their action lacked the energy and severity that purely military canons would have justified, it cannot be a matter of surprise, that having so long been accustomed to peace, they were unable to comprehend at once the sudden conditions of war. As it was, though not executed with the skilled precision of regular troops, the movement accomplished its purpose, and the failure to move the freight trains out of the city, to which more than any fact the subsequent burning is attributable, was the result of the want of coöperation of an adequate and competent police, and the desertion, at the critical moment, of the railroad employés. The behavior of the Pittsburg troops, in a military sense, is without excuse; but was it any worse than the defection of officers and men in the regular army, who, in 1861, deserted their comrades in arms to join the communities in which they were born and bred?

Such things are not military, they are political or social; and it cannot be expected that they should be judged by the severest military code. It was in fact the temporary excitement of unthinking men, carried away by the universal clamor around them. For that reason, when the burst of passion was over, I reinstated them; otherwise new troops would have had to be enlisted, while these might be trusted to have a keener sense of duty, from a desire to retrieve their fame. In the case of the Philadelphia troops, although disheartened by being placed on the defensive, and a part of the command demoralized by a too precipitate retreat, the general steadiness and obedience to orders under comparative hardships and in real danger, show them to have been composed of the best of soldiery material. The failure to subdue a city in insurrection against the laws is not to be attributed to the want of courage, capacity, or fidelity in the officers and men; but to a natural disinclination to take life indiscriminately, and the uncertainty as to how far, under the laws, they could exercise a purely military discretion. For myself, I have every confidence in the Guard, and shall not hesitate, if another occasion should unhappily arise, to rely upon its fidelity and courage. The after service of the Guard, when assembled together prepared for active campaigning, was all that could be desired. The fact that as many answered the call for a service likely to be long and dangerous, as assembled in the pleasant encampment at the Centennial, is conclusive proof of the general zeal and fidelity of the troops.

Recognizing the exact conditions of the problem we have to solve, I invite your coöperation in making some desirable changes in the law, to better prepare the troops for active duty. The standing menace, in any future disturbance, that the railroads may be useless for transportation, either by the absolute refusal of the engineers and crews to man them, or from tracks being torn up or bridges burned, makes it necessary to fully equip the militia for long marches and the field. Except in one or two instances, the troops, although in receipt of the regular yearly allowance of money, were found provided only with uniforms and arms—all the equipments for active, continuous and independent service, blankets, overcoats, haversacks, canteens, &c., being in part or wholly wanting. A modification of the law is required to devote the fund to purely military purposes. The Executive has power by law to reorganize and reduce the National Guard, in accordance with the recommendation of the Adjutant General, but the action of the Legislature will be necessary to re-apportion the annual appropriation among the organizations, and confer authority upon

the Adjutant General to issue the allowance in clothing and equipments or in money, in his discretion, as the service requires.

I earnestly recommend that pensions be given to the widows and families of those of the militia who fell in the service of the State. The public welfare demanded the service in which these men lost their lives, and justice requires that the State, which profited by the sacrifice, should contribute to the support of those who have been deprived, for its sake, of their natural protectors. I trust that, upon the broad principles of common justice, this recognition of devotion to duty will be universally conceded, and that Pennsylvania, who has been so generous to the orphans of her volunteers, will not be less than just to the widows and children of her militia.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Last year the Legislature passed an appropriation to relieve the over-crowded condition of the Eastern Penitentiary. This year it will be necessary to do the same for the Western Penitentiary which institution has now eight hundred and thirty prisoners, with capacity for only four hundred, or, at the most, five hundred. Two, three and four convicts are necessarily confined in a cell, and, during the hot summer months, the crowded condition of the prison will certainly engender disease and death. The matter will require your immediate attention, and it may be necessary to take prompt action upon some plan for increasing the accommodations for the convicts of the western district, and providing for their safety and security.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Honorable Secretary of War of the United States, enclosing an act to facilitate the transfer to the United States of the title to the Antietam National Cemetery, in the State of Maryland, now held by that State as trustee for the several States in interest, and requesting action upon the same. The United States has now organized, through the War Department, under an act of Congress, a uniform plan for the care and management of all cemeteries in which the soldiers who fell in the late war are buried, and by act of March 2, 1877, Congress authorized the Secretary of War to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the board of trustees of Antietam Cemetery, provided the legal title to the property shall be vested in the United States. From information received, the cemetery has been very much neglected, and is in financial troubles.

I, therefore, recommend that you pass the act prepared by the War Department, which, it is believed, will meet the requirements of the case, as speedily as possible.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

During 1877, the geological survey of the State has been carried on with zeal and energy, and the results prepared for publication. Additional volumes will be issued in January, and other volumes and many important maps are in preparation.

For a detailed account of the labors of the commission, I beg leave to refer you to the informal report of the State Geologist, furnished at my request, which will be found in the appendix, herewith transmitted.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

The necessity of finding a market for the products of the West led, some years ago, to the appointment of a Commission from several States, including Pennsylvania, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. As the work is one of very great interest to the western section of the State, and indirectly to the entire Commonwealth, the Commission have asked the assistance of the Legislature, so far as to memorialize Congress upon the subject, and request the appropriation of sufficient money to carry ont the project, and an appropriation from the State to pay the necessary expenses of the Commissioners appointed on behalf of Pennsylvania. The advantages and importance of the contemplated improvements will fully justify such action on your part, and I, therefore, recommend that the request of the Commissioners be complied with.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

The Municipal Commission, appointed in 1876, has completed its labors, and the result will be laid before you in a well-digested act for the government of the cities of this Commonwealth. A copy, as finally revised by the Committee, was forwarded to the Executive Department, too late for a careful analysis. The scope, bearing and design of its general provisions and details will, no doubt, be fully set forth in the report of the Commission. Pending that, any discussion would be superfluous. Whatever may be the final judgment upon their work, there can be but one opinion of the painstaking and conscientious manner in which they have investigated the subject.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Although crippled by the failure of its annual appropriation at the last session, the Board of Public Charities has zealously prosecuted its important work. The State and county institutions which have been visited have generally presented a steady progress toward a higher standard, which is very satisfactory, and creditable to the intelligent and systematic supervision which the Board has kept over the public charities of the State. The detailed work of the Board for the past year, and its recommendations in reference to State aid to public institutions, and other subjects requiring legislative consideration, will be found in its annual report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I desire to call your attention to several subjects, which, if of less importance than those just discussed, are yet of sufficient moment to demand consideration. The present act fixing the fees of county officers, passed in 1868, has been so often modified by special provisions that there is no longer any uniformity in its application, and a general revision of the bill is advisable. I think, indeed, that the salary provision might advantageously be extended to all the counties of the State whose population falls below the constitutional limitation of one hundred and fifty thousand. The bonds of Recorders of Deeds of the several counties, fixed by the act of March 14, 1777, is now wholly disproportionate to the business of the office, and I, therefore, recommend that the security for the faithful performance of the duties of their office and preservation and delivery of the records be readjusted and increased. In connection with the Geological Survey, it would be well to make arrangements for a topographical survey of the State, and the preparation of accurate maps by the United States Coast Survey Corps. It is said there is great doubt of the correctness of the present location of the boundaries and points of the State, and, as the expense would be slight, and the results trustworthy and valuable, and probably reimbursed to the State by the sale of general and local minutely detailed maps of the highest authority, I think it would be well to authorize the work. In the year 1867, the price of the pamphlet laws was raised from fifty cents to one dollar per volume. Since the adoption of the new Constitution, the volume has decreased in size, and much complaint is made at the charge. I recommend the passage of an act fixing the price, where the volume does not exceed one hundred and fifty pages, at forty cents; where it exceeds one hundred and fifty

pages and does not exceed three hundred pages, at sixty cents; and for all volumes containing over three hundred pages, one dollar.

The commissioners appointed to select a site and build a hospital for the insane for the south-eastern district of Pennsylvania, have selected a suitable location, and are about adopting plans for the grounds and building. The work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

In conclusion, I beg leave to renew my recommendations of last year, concerning forests, exemption laws, poll taxes and board of health; to preserve the first; prevent the waiver of the second; to equalize the third and establish the last.

CONCLUSION.

Assembling after the grave events of the year and confronted by the great questions to which they have given prominence, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of your labors. I have endeavored to lay before you an authentic statement of facts, and point out wherein, in my judgment, the machinery of government can be improved. Whether or not, these views meet your approval, I heartily pledge, in advance, my cordial co-operation in any legislation that will give Pennsylvania a strong and just government, which can protect the good citizen in all his rights, and open to the ignorant, the prejudiced and even the criminal, the way to refinement and self-supporting industry. The Divine government that designs the salvation of the meanest of men should be our model, and we should earnestly strive to enlarge the circle of intelligence and prosperity until it embraces all classes of the people.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, *January 2, 1878.*

APPENDIX.

SECOND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
December 26, 1877.

Governor J. F. HARTRANFT:

DEAR SIR: I postpone a journey I had prepared for this morning, to send such a statement of the survey as may meet your wishes.

With great respect and esteem,

J. P. LESLEY.

REPORT.

The Geological Survey of the State has been steadily prosecuted during the year now closing, in Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lehigh, Lancaster, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Perry, Snyder, Union, Huntingdon, Centre, Blair, Fayette, Westmoreland, Indiana, Lawrence, Butler, Clarion, Warren, McKean, Potter, Lycoming, Sullivan, Wyoming, and Susquehanna counties.

Fourteen volumes have been published since the beginning of the survey. Four volumes are in press, two of which will be published in January. Three volumes will go to press in January. Nine will be prepared during the winter for printing in the summer of 1878. These last will represent the work of 1877.

Colored geological county maps of Westmoreland, Fayette, Allegheny, Beaver, and southern Butler, Potter, Tioga, and Bradford, are on the stone. and will soon be published with the current volumes. Similar maps of Lawrence, Lycoming, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Blair, and Cumberland, and probably Schuylkill, will be printed this winter.

Very large topographical contour-line maps of the limestone regions, with the principal ore banks of the State, have been constructed, and are in the artist's hands. Similar maps of the mountains east of Reading and south of Carlisle are in progress. A very complete map of the mountain region between Williamsport and Lewistown is already half done.

More than one half of the State has been thoroughly surveyed. Every township in twelve of the western counties of the bituminous coal region and in six of the northern counties has been specially surveyed, with parts of eleven other counties in the north-west. Most of the important work of the survey has been done in the central belt of counties, and the rest will be done in 1878.

The south-eastern part of the State has received a good deal of attention, but a great part of their survey, which is peculiarly difficult, remains to be done.

A report on the oil region was published in 1876, which merely stated the main features of the geology of that important part of the State. A

large collection of oil well records has this year been published, preliminary to the large and very complete report which Mr. Carll is now preparing. It will be copiously illustrated with maps and sections, and will be one of the most important contributions of the survey, both to the business interests and to the scientific geology of the day.

The volume of railway and other levels has been long delayed by the difficulty of obtaining and the necessity of verifying the data. But it is now ready for the press.

A hand book of all the coal plants of the coal measures discovered up to the present time is in press.

A colored county geological atlas, which can be carried in the pocket, is also in preparation for the use of the citizens of the State.

The laboratory of the survey is always actively employed in making chemical analyses of ores, limestones, coals, clays, marls, and other minerals, collected by the geologists of the survey or sent in for examination by citizens.

The following contains the proclamations and orders and letters referred to in the message, and the most important of the dispatches received during the course of the events narrated:

ALTOONA, *7, 19.*

Gov. J. F. H., *Hbg.:*

A No. of our train men at Pbgh. have refused to work, and have, by the a promiscous mob gathered from the streets, and by the most severe threats against our men who are ready to work, succeeded in intimidating them and foreing them to get off their trains, and we are unable, by the aid of police furnished by authorities at Pbgh., to move our traffic, which is suffering—especially live stock. I would respectfully urge that such protection be furnished, as will enable us to have possession of our road.

G. C. GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

PITTSBURG, *July 19, 1877.*

Hon. M. S. QUAY, *Secretary of State, Beaver, Pa.:*

Learning that Gov. Hartranft is absent from the State, I forward to you copy of dispatch sent to his address, at Harrisburg, for such action as you may deem proper.

R. H. FIFE,
Sheriff of Allegheny Co.

PITTSBURG, PA., *July 19, 1877.*

Hon. M. S. QUAY:

Sent following to Gov. Hartranft: A tumult, riot, and mob exists on the Penna. railroad, at East Liberty and in the Twelfth ward of Pittsburg. Large assemblages of people are upon the railroad, and the move-

ment of freight trains east or west is prevented by intimidation and violence, molesting and obstructing the engineers and other employés of the railroad company, in the discharge of their duties. As the sheriff of the county, I have endeavored to suppress the riot, and have not the adequate means at my command, to do so, and I therefore request you to exercise your authority in calling out the military to suppress the same.

R. H. FIFE,
Sheriff of Allegheny county.

PITTSBURG, *July 20, 1877—1.14 A. M.*

Honorable JOHN F. HARTRANFT:

A tumultuous mob exists on the Pennsylvania railroad, at East Liberty, in the Twelfth ward of Pittsburg. Large assemblages of people are upon the railroad, and the movement of freight trains, either east or west, is prevented by intimidation and violence, molesting, obstructing the engineers, and other employés of the railroad company, in the discharge of their duties. As the sheriff of the county, I have endeavored to suppress the riot, and have not adequate means at my command to do so. I therefore request you to interfere your authority in calling out the military to suppress the same.

R. H. FIFE,
Sheriff of Allegheny county.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, *July 20, 1877.*

His Excellency GOV. HARTRANFT, *on Western train, Ogden:*

The situation of affairs in connection with the railways of the country, and the interference with all the freight trains and freight business of this company at Pittsburgh, is such that I think it is your imperative duty to return to the State at the earliest moment practicable. Genl. Latta and the officers of your government are taking very active and vigorous measures to meet the difficulty, but your presence here will be a tower of strength, and, in the judgment of a number of your friends, is most indispensable. Will you come? Answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
President Penna. R. R.

Pennsylvania, ss:

J. F. HARTRANFT.

(Place of great seal of State.)

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me by the proper authorities of Allegheny county, that riotous demonstrations exist in the city of Pitts-

burg and various points along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad company, whereby the property of said company and the lives of its employés are put in jeopardy, and the peace and good order of the community broken, which the said civil authorities are wholly unable to suppress.

And whereas, The Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth authorize the Governor, whenever, in his judgment, the same may be necessary, to employ the militia to suppress domestic violence and preserve the peace.

Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby admonish all good citizens, and all persons within the territory and under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, against aiding or abetting such unlawful proceeding, and I do hereby command all persons engaged in the said riotous demonstrations, to forthwith disperse and retire peaceably to their respective places of abode, warning them that a persistence in violence will compel resort to such military force as may be necessary to enforce obedience to the laws.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and second.

By the Governor:

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., *July 20, 1877.*

To Genl. J. W. LATTA and C. N. FARR:

Spare nothing to protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and laws of the State, in accordance with the policy heretofore adopted. Am on the train to Ogden.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 20th, 1877.*
Received at Antelope, July 20, 1877.

GOV. J. F. HARTRANFT:

Mob stopped all freight trains at Pittsburg. Sheriff called for troops. Ordered Pearson to take charge, and put one regiment on duty. Says he may need more.

JAMES W. LATTA.

CHEYENNE, WY., *20 July.*

To Genl. J. W. LATTA, *care Gen. A. L. Pearson, Pitts.:*

Order promptly all troops necessary to support the sheriffs in protecting moving trains on B. & O. R. R. Go to Pittsburgh and keep supervision of all troops ordered out. Will be due at Ogden to-morrow at six o'clock. In the meantime, *en route*. Let me know the situation.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

PITTSBURG, PA., *July 20th, 1877.*

GOV. JOHN HARTRANFT, *Ogden:*

No difficulty on Baltimore and Ohio R. R. in Penna. Strike extended to Penna. R. R. Trains stopped at Pittsburg by rioters, numbering two or three thousand.

Genl. Pearson has six hundred men under arms guarding property. General Brinton will be here to-day with twelve or fifteen hundred men. Movement will be made immediately on his arrival to open road, and we expect to do so without bloodshed.

I will be at Union hotel, Pittsburg, until order is restored. Keep me advised of your movements. If your presence is needed, I will promptly wire you.

JAMES W. LATTA.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *July 21, 1877.*

GOV. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, *on special:*

Have telegraphed Scott situation is such that it looks as if Pennsylvania roads might not be free yet. No changes since to-day's dispatches, except burning a few cars and railroad houses to-night.

JAMES W. LATTA.

OGDEN, *July 21, 1877.*

Genl. J. W. LATTA, *Pittsburg:*

Dispatch received. Unless I hear from you to change my mind, I will take the first train to Pittsburg. There must be no illegal interference with any person willing to work, and to this end act promptly, that it may be done without bloodshed.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

PITTSBURG, PA., *via* PHILADELPHIA, *July 21, 1877.*

GOV. J. F. HARTRANFT, *Salt Lake:*

A collision has occurred here, between the strikers and the troops. Number of persons have been killed and wounded. Intense excitement prevails in city, and there are indications of further bloodshed, and that the trouble will be wide spread and protracted. I suggest that you return, allowing your party to go forward.

M. S. QUAY.

SALT LAKE, *21.*

To Genl. J. W. LATTA, *Pgh:*

Leave here in special at once, and will be in Omaha on Monday afternoon. Telegraph Scott to arrange likewise for me from Omaha by the quickest route to Pittsburgh, and let me the situation as I am *en route.*

J. F. HARTRANFT.

CRESTON, WY., *22.*

To Gen. J. W. LATTA, *Pgh*:

Order out all troops of the State.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

MEDICINE BOW, WYOMING TERRITORY, *July 22.*

To Gen. J. K. SIGFRIED, *Pottsville, Pa.:*

Concentrate your division at Harrisburg, and protect all State property, unless you have been otherwise ordered, and the situation would seem to dictate differently.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

PITTSBURG, PA., *July 22d, 1877.*

GOV. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, *on special train west of Omaha—Cheyenne:*

There is, from Colonel Scott again, a pressing telegram, requesting a call upon the President for aid, upon which subject there will be a cabinet session to-day. The situation does not improve. This city is in the hands of a mob; the First division, after stiff fighting for about fourteen (14) hours, have retired to a point near Sharpsburg, pursued vigorously by the mob to the high bridge at that point, under a hot fire pretty nearly all the way, but they effectually checked the attack. All railways are blocked, and no other troops can be gotten here. The Fourteenth (14) and Nineteenth (19) regiments have returned to their homes, and the Eighteenth (18th) is the only command on duty here. Roads are blockaded at all points, and no trains carrying troops are allowed to pass. Colonel Scott also reports that the mob is also collecting at Altoona, Harrisburg and Columbia, and will, possibly, in a few hours, extend further east. There have been twelve soldiers reported killed in First division while retreating, and some fifteen wounded. The loss among the rioters has been severe, said to be about fifty killed. This comprehends the situation as we have it. Please give us specific directions as to whether a call for United States troops shall be made.

JAMES W. LATTA.
Adjutant General.

PITTSBURG, PA., *July 22, 1877.*

GOV. J. F. HARTRANFT, *on special train west Omaha:*

General situation over State such that I must return to Harrisburg. Have to go by way of Erie. So thinks Quay.

You had better come to Harrisburg. Won't it do to have Lear and Read come there, instead of Pittsburg.

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant General.

BEAVER, PA., *July 23, 1877.*

GOV. JOHN F. HARTRANFT:

Since my last, burning of property has continued in Pittsburgh. Depot, grain elevator, miles of cars, buildings and almost all property of P R. R. pillaged and destroyed.

Harrisburg arsenal was threatened, but we got troops in time to save it. Mob has possession of P. R. R. at Harrisburg round houses and depot; also West Philad'a yards, Philad'a & Reading depot, and it is also reported by Col. Scott that the Reading, Lehigh Valley, North Penna, Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore will be under the special charge in twelve hours, and a thorough strike inaugurated everywhere. No parallel in history of the world upon the strength of what we saw at Pittsburgh, what was reported as existing elsewhere, and what doubtless now exists everywhere.

Colonel Quay and I, after consultation, called in your name upon the President for troops, after having resisted entreaties from all quarters to do so. For several days citizens and business men, and others of military experience, were of opinion that it would take ten thousand men to quell the Pittsburgh mob.

JAMES W. LATTA.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA., *July 22, 1877.*

His Excelleney GOV. JNO. F. HARTRANFT:

Harrisburg is in the hands of the mob. All trains stopped. The Reading R. R., at Thirteenth and Callowhill, is in the hands of a large mob.

Our yards at Mantua, West Philada., are in the hands of a mob, and orders issued by them to stop all shops and trains and everything else in motion. There is no doubt the Lehigh Valley and Navigation and all other roads will be stopped by to-morrow night.

If you have not sent your communication to the President direct, please do so immediately, so that we may have it to-night. You must not delay a moment about this, for the destruction of life and property in Philada. and the eastern road of this State will greatly exceed what has occurred in western part of the State last night and to-day, and which greatly exceeds anything that has ever occurred in this country; but first send your message to the President.

Your Adjutant General, Secretary of State, and staff were obliged to leave Pittsburg suddenly, and are now on the river somewhere.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

PITTSBURG, PA., *July 24, 1877.*

GOV. HARTRANFT, *on 4 sp.:*

We bid you welcome home, and assure you a safe passage over Fort Wayne road.

R. A. AMMOND.

PITTSBURG, PA., *July 24, 1877.*

Hon. M. S. QUAY, *Beaver, Pa.:*

Many leading citizens request that the Governor stops a short time. What train and route. Advise me time of arrival.

JOSEPH BROWN.

PITTSBURG, PA., *July 24, 1877.*

Hon. M. S. QUAY, *Beaver, Pa.:*

There is a meeting of leading merchants at Bank of Pittsburg. Want to see Governor. He must stop.

JOSEPH BROWN.

PITTSBURG, PA., *July 24, 1877.*

M. S. QUAY, *Beaver, Pa.:*

I think the Governor ought to stop over here to-night. Will be at depot.

GEO. LEAR.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *July 24, 1877.*

His Excellency JNO. F. HARTRANFT, *Governor of Pennsylvania, on train, in care of Colonel Quay, Beaver, Pa.:*

Do not fail to stop and meet our citizens; they are greatly excited over a rumor that you do not intend to do so. It is of the utmost importance that you should stop. Your presence as Governor, your skill as a military commander, and your advice and council, would add most largely to the restoration of popular confidence, and we hope certainly to have you with us.

JNO. KIRKPATRICK,
JNO. HARPER, *Chairman of Committee,*
G. JOHNSTON,
JOS. MCCUNE,
JNO. B. GUTHRIE,
GEO. A. BERRY,
JNO. H. BICKELSEN,
JNO. D. SCULLY.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *July 24, 1877.*

GOV. JNO. F. HARTRANFT, *care Col. Quay, Beaver, Pa.:*

Don't fail to stop here. Our citizens will never forgive you if you do not. They have telegraphed you.

JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Pennsylvania, ss:

J. F. HARTRANFT.

(Place of great seal of State.)

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

To the people of the State of Pennsylvania:

WHEREAS, There exists a condition of turbulence and disorder within the State, extending to many interests and threatening all communities, under the impulse of which there has grown up a spirit of lawlessness requiring that all law observing citizens shall organize themselves into armed bodies for the purpose of self protection and preserving the peace.

Therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend that all citizens shall organize themselves into associations, with such arms as they can procure, for the purpose of maintaining order and suppressing violence; and all good citizens are warned against appearing in company with any mob or riotous assembly, and thus giving encouragement to violators of the law.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Commonwealth, the one hundred and second.

By the Governor:

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *July 26, 1877.*

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

First. During the existing emergency, in all cases, troops are to be moved in campact bodies, and under no circumstances is firing to be permitted, except by order of the officer in immediate command.

Second. All other means of quieting riots and restoring order having first been exhausted, the officer commanding the troops shall notify the rioters that they will be fired upon unless they promptly disperse. The order to fire will then be deliberately given, and every soldier will be expected to fire with effect. The firing will continue until the mob disappears.

Third. Officers in command of troops will report to these head-quarters the names of all citizens who have attempted, or may attempt to dissuade members of the National Guard from the discharge of their duties. All such persons should be arrested, if possible.

Fourth. Head-quarters, after two o'clock, P. M., to-day, will be in special car on Pennsylvania railroad. All communications will be addressed accordingly.

Fifth. General officers will publish these orders not only to their troops, but the public generally.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of N. G. of Pa.

OFFICIAL:

R. B. HAYES, *President, Washington, D. C.:*

I invite your attention to the following telegram just received. The committee of safety represents the business and capital of the city, and is practically in control there at present.

PITTSBURG, *July 26, 1877.*

To Governor HARTRANFT, *Philadelphia:*

The unanimous judgment of the committee of safety is that the peril in which our city stands demands that the President be strenuously urged to place here immediately a prominent army officer of nerve and judgment to take charge of the entire situation in this city and county, and the committee ask your immediate attention in this matter.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. JOHNSTON,
Chairman.

The programme arranged by General Hancock, General Scofield, and myself, will be promptly and vigorously carried out,

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

July 28, 77.

Genl. W. S. HANCOCK, *St. George Hotel, Philadelphia:*

Believe that the Penna. railroad (Pittsburg to Philadelphia) will be able to run all freight trains by Tuesday, and, perhaps, on Monday. If so, we will, as you suggest, turn our attention to other sections of the State.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

HBG., *July 25, 77.*

ROBT. H. MCKUNE, *Mayor, Scranton, Pa.:*

The Governor will be here at one o'clock. Let things remain in *statu quo*, and do not precipitate a collision.

C. N. FARR, jr.

SCRANTON, PA., *July 25, 1877.*

Hon. J. F. HARTRANFT, *Gov.:*

We want to run mail through, but supt. of D. L. and W. R. R. will not allow us to do so. Answer.

BROTHERHOOD FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN.

7, 25, 77.

SUPT. D. L. AND W. R. R., *Scranton:*

Would advise that you let mails run through.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

July 25, 1877.

General E. S. OSBORNE, *Wilkesbarre, Pa.:*

Where are your troops, and what movements do you propose to make? Would prefer to do as little as possible in your section for the present.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

WILKESBARRE, PA., *7, 26, 1877.*

To Govr. J. F. HARTRANFT, *Pha.:*

At Wilkerbarre with Ninth, Telford, and artillery. One company at Pittston. Propose to remain quiet until change in situation, or until reinforced. Expect Scranton may require attention. Few days will exhaust provisions, when no one can conjecture for the future.

E. S. OSBORNE.

SCRANTON, PA., *July 25, 1877.*

To His Excellency JOHN F. HARTRANFT:

The strikers have taken the coaches off of the mail train, and will not allow them to proceed.

I am unable to assist the company in getting the train started.

ROBERT H. MCKUNE,
Mayor.

7, 25, 77.

Maj. Genl. E. S. O., *Wilkesbarre:*

Mayor McKune has been advised that your forces have been ordered out to aid civil authorities. He reports strikers taking coaches off mail trains, and will not allow them to proceed, and that he is unable to assist company. He will communicate with you. Have advised sup't D. L. & W. to let mails run through.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

WILKESBARRE, PA., *July 25, 1877.*

GOV. HARTRANFT.

There is not flour or provisions enough in this (Wyoming) district to last one week. We are informed that at Scranton the situation is no better. Unless some means are adopted to open up western communication by rail, there will be serious trouble here. The situation is very grave, and demands urgent attention.

Very respectfully,

CONYNGHAMS & PAINE.

SCRANTON, *July 29, 1877.*

To GOV. HARTRANFT:

Pumps will start to-morrow. Send no troops until you hear further from me. Am in hopes of a peaceful settlement.

R. H. MCKUNE,
Mayor.

PITTSBURG, *July 29.*

Col. THOS. H. SCOTT, *Philadelphia, Pa.:*

Will you be pleased to communicate, by telegraph, with the officers of the coal roads whose mines and trains have been stopped, and ask them, in my name, to be patient under these interruptions of their business until the civil authority has been fully established here. I am confident this result will be attained within a short time, and I am now in a position to move with a large and effective force of military, at a moment's notice, to any point in the State; and if any outbreak takes place, I feel myself perfectly competent to suppress it. Among the troops in my command are many engineers and artificers, and I can run my own trains and make repairs to roads that may be needed, and, therefore, no serious or prolonged interruption to my movements can take place. The situation here is promising, and I trust that the trains will be permitted to run to-day and to-morrow, and that no further detention through the interference of a mob will happen. The moral effect of starting the trains here cannot but make a good impression throughout the whole Commonwealth, and to accomplish this result must, therefore, be my first effort. This mob violence was here first inaugurated, and must be here first crushed out, and the law made supreme; but, mean time, if any serious uprising takes place at other points, I will speedily dispatch troops to those points.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

WILKESBARRE, PA., *30, 1877.*

To GOV. JOHN F. HARTRANFT:

All railroads stopped. No trains running. Miners all out. Business at stagnation. No violence has been resorted to yet, but may be at any moment. Can hold things level here, and if reinforced with a regiment like the First, can take care of the whole region. Send me the First, if you can. Don't think wise to send field action by telegraph.

E. S. OSBORNE.

7, 31.

C. N. FARR, jr.:

The Gov. desires that you gather what information you can concerning the gen'l situation of things in the eastern part of State which w'd be of interest, and let him have it. If you find it necessary, in pursuit of your investigations, you can visit such points as needed.

J. W. L.

HARRISBURG, PA., *31, 1877.*

GOV. JNO. F. HARTRANFT, *Hd-qrs:*

With exception of Luzerne county, matters in eastern Penna. have returned to normal condition. Philadelphia is orderly. In Reading all danger is over, and civil authorities are rapidly arresting rioters. About fifty are now in jail. The citizens support General Reeder's action, and believe the firing of his troops prevented great destruction of property. Two of leaders of rioters were killed. The P. & R. R. is running trains, and the bridge will be ready for trains in two weeks. At Harrisburg all signs of disorders have disappeared. Forty arrests have been made, and the authorities are rapidly ferreting others. There is no doubt of their conviction of majority of prisoners, both in Reading and Harrisburg. Capt. Linden assures me there are no fears of an outbreak in Schuylkill, unless irruptions of striking miners from Luzerne force the men in Schuylkill to quit work. Gen. Sigfried's advices from Pottsville are to same effect? In Luzerne affairs are threatening. The Lehigh Valley R. R. has not resumed, and trains are stopped on other roads by miners. Engineers driven from pumps, and mines are flooding. In Wilkesbarre there is said to be a scarcity of provisions, owing to interrupted transportation, and fears are felt of disturbance on that account. A concentration of troops in Luzerne, to give control of property, open traffic, and protect workmen, would remove the last vestige of lawlessness in eastern Pennsylvania. There are two hundred regulars in Reading. Available troops can be taken from Harrisburg or Reading without danger. If to-night's advices indicate the necessity, I will go to Scranton and Wilkesbarre to-morrow, if I can get there.

C. N. FARR, jr.,
Private Secy.

WILKESBARRE, PA., *July 31, 1877.*

To His Ex. J. F. HARTRANFT:

Trains are stopped by mobs on D., L. & W. and L. & B. R. R. The railroad men are helpless.

STANLEY WOODWARD.

WILKESBARRE, PA., *Aug. 1, 1877.*

GOV. HARTRANFT:

We need something decided, and we want it at once. We are in the hands of a mob.

S. W.

HARRISBURG, PA., *11.30, P. M.*

To GOV. J. F. HARTRANFT:

In answer to my dispatch of yesterday, Sheriff Kirkendall, of Luzerne, telegraphs as follows: "All travel and communication by railroad stopped. Rumors that Lehigh Valley road resumes to-day. There has been no riots

so far, nor destruction of property, except incident to stopping mines. Work in mines all stopped; men on strike." I report no immediate apprehension of danger. There are some five hundred troops—National Guard—encamped here—Wilkesbarre. . . . . telegraphs from Kingston, July 31st, that Kingston, Plymouth and Nanticoke have been entirely in the hands of mob since last night. If anything is being done to master it, I don't know it. Last night, thirtieth, they mobbed a passenger train at Plymouth. Have been ready all day to do so again, if one moved. This afternoon, thirty-first, at Nanticoke, the mob stopped all the pumps at the mines. The citizens are powerless to act; those in authority don't.

C. N. FARR, jr.,
Private Secy.

SCRANTON, PA., *August 1, 1877.*

To Gov. HARTRANFT:

Mob have partly taken possession of the town. I was assaulted, and sent to my committee for assistance. Mob attempted to follow me up, when three or more were killed. Come to my assistance.

R. H. MCKUNE,
Mayor.

SCRANTON, PA., *Aug. 1, 1877.*

To Gov. HARTRANFT:

How soon can I expect troops.

R. H. MCKUNE,
Mayor.

Aug. 1, 1877.

R. H. MCKUNE, *Mayor of Scranton:*

Keep quiet; will be with you in the morning.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

PITTSBURGH, *August 1, 1877.*

General R. M. BRINTON:

Turn your column towards Scranton by the most feasible railroad communication, and report to me the movement. It is important that you move with the utmost dispatch.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

ALTOONA, *August 2, 1877.*

General R. M. BRINTON:

Push on with all haste, but great caution, and keep your command intact. Arrest all rioters. Be ready to push out flankers when train stops,

and should you meet strong force, hold them, and, if possible, strike them on flank with compact body.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, PA., 1, 1877.

GOV. HARTRANFT:

All trains in Luzerne stopped; whole county in hands of rioters, and mine pumps stopped generally; riot in Scranton. The First division left for Northumberland at three thirty this afternoon, I presume in accordance with your orders. The two hundred regulars in Reading can be spared; if needed. They can go to Catawissa and over.

C. N. FARR, jr.,
Private Secy.

Aug. 1, 1877.

To Genl. W. S. HANCOCK, *Phila.:*

Reported riot at Scranton. Have ordered First division, two thousand men, to proceed at once. If no accident occurs they will reach there to-night. Have arranged to leave here two thousand State troops and the regulars. Will leave here with twelve hundred State troops as soon as transportation is secured. All my troops will have to go from Northumberland to Scranton. Whatever regulars you may be able to send I would like to coöperate.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *8, 2, 77.*

GOV. J. F. HARTRANFT:

Your dispatch was received. I had not previously heard from you since the thirty-first. I am glad to hear quiet in the Luzerne coal region, and that no more troops seem to be needed there at present. I am sending command by two routes, in the Lehigh Valley, to be used in aid of the U. S. Marshal, in enforcing the orders of the court, application having been made to, as I advised you the night of the 30th, for this purpose. I only delayed sending them in order that I might make a similar simultaneous movement with you on Thursday, this evening, knowing that our movement would have greater effect if made in that way. You will, however, find the troops well placed, in the event of further trouble at the mines. If you should need their service hereafter, please telegraph me.

HANCOCK,
Maj. Genl.

8, 2, 77.

Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, *St. George Hotel, Philada.:*

My judgment is that the regular troops, referred to in your despatch of yesterday, should be sent on to Wilkesbarre. Their presence there will

have a good effect. In the meantime, if they should be called upon to perform the special duty they have been asked to, their position will be such that they can speedily render it. How many will there be? in order that I may have quarters arranged for them in Wilkesbarre.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Aug. 14, 1877.*

GOV. JNO. F. HARTRANFT,

Harrisburg, Pa.

Please advise me whether in your judgment the emergency, to meet which federal troops were sent to your State, has passed, at the earliest convenient season. I propose to issue orders for their disposition.

GEO. W. MCCRARY,
Secr'y of War.

HARRISBURG, *Aug. 15, 1877.*

HON. GEO. W. MCCRARY,

Secretary of War, U. S.

The emergency for which Federal troops were brought into this State is over, but the situation in the mining regions is still very critical, and for prudential reasons I request the retention, for the present, of such forces as are not needed elsewhere.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Gov. of Penna.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, *October 19, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that all reasons for the presence of United States troops in Pennsylvania have ceased to exist with the general resumption of work, and they can be assigned to quarters or other duties, without risk to the order of the community.

From the time of their prompt arrival, they have been of invaluable service, and the quiet, determined, and considerate manner in which their delicate duties have been discharged has earned for General Hancock and the officers and men under his command in this State the thanks and respect of the people of Pennsylvania, and strengthened the appreciation of the worth and efficiency of the regular army.

I have the honor to be
Your very obedient servant,
J. F. HARTRANFT.

To R. B. HAYES, *President of the United States, Washington, D. C.*

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, *October 19, 1877.*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day written to the President of the United States that the necessity for the presence of troops in the field in Pennsylvania has passed, and they can be assigned to quarters or other duties without risk.

In doing so, I have taken great pleasure in expressing the thanks of the citizens of Pennsylvania, for the considerate and determined manner in which you, and the officers, and the men in your command, have performed your duties, in which you have done the State invaluable service, and added to the character of the army, as the final conservator of law and order.

Permit me to add my personal acknowledgments to yourself, for your prompt and patient courtesy in all official and personal relations.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest esteem,
Yours very truly,
J. F. HARTRANFT.

To Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, *U. S. A., commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, New York city, N. Y.*

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, *October 30, 1877.*

To the Hon. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, *Judge, Court No. 2, Allegheny county:*

YOUR HONOR: I have been served this day with a subpœna, in the case of Commonwealth *vs.* A. L. Pearson, now pending before the grand jury of the court of oyer and terminer of Allegheny county, with notice that my attendance is required on Wednesday morning the 31st inst.

Although you will permit me to express surprise that the name of the court has been used to evade or forestall the decision of the case now pending in the Supreme Court, to be heard on Thursday, the 1st proximo, involving the right of the judiciary to command the attendance of the Governor and officers of the Executive Department, I beg to assure you that my refusal to obey the summons arises from no disrespect to the honorable court, or any desire to obstruct or delay the administration of justice. I do not object to giving all facts in my possession necessary to the crimination or defense of any person concerned in the riots of last July, reserving my constitutional right to judge of the expediency, but simply deny the right of a coördinate branch of the government to compel the attendance of the Executive officers, or investigate the manner in which, in their discretion, they have performed their official duties.

For the purpose of settling this question, involving the independence and relations of two important branches of the government, the Attorney General has appealed to the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, by whose decision I have elected to be guided, although, perhaps, an extreme regard for the dignity and independence of the Executive might justify the assumption that the decision of the propriety of recognizing the

authority of a coördinate branch lies entirely in the breast of the Executive. It was presumed that the court, equally with the Governor, was desirous of preserving the proper relation and harmony of the two branches of the government, and would leave the case to be settled by the Supreme Court. But a subpœna, framed to avoid the technicalities pointed out by the Attorney General, but necessarily involving the same principle, has been served on the Executive officers, which, if obeyed, will evade a decision of the higher tribunal. Pending the decision in that issue, I have refused to recognize the said subpœna.

All the military movements will be reported to the Adjutant General by the officers in command, and, together with all orders issued, will be made public in his annual report. Should there be any other information required, the Legislature can openly investigate, and that body, and not the grand jury of Allegheny county, is conceived to be the proper tribunal to inquire into the manner in which the Executive functions have been performed. As the question will be raised by my action alone, the officers connected with the Executive Department will answer the subpœna to testify in the case to the facts which came within their observation as private citizens.

As to their knowledge of matters connected with their official duties, or the action of the branch of the government to which they belong, they cannot be compelled to testify any more than the Executive himself.

When summoned in their official capacity, the civil and military officers of the department were instructed not to obey, but as they have been now summoned in their private capacity, in a definite case pending before the court, and not as a quasi investigation, it is believed that no injury to the public service can result from their testimony, or any conclusions prejudicial to the rights or interests of the Commonwealth can be drawn therefrom.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.